

GERMANY ANXIOUS TO SETTLE ENTIRE SUBMARINE ISSUE

Arabic Case to Be Disposed
Of Before Broader Question
Is Taken Up.

BERNSTORFF CONFIDENT
OF SATISFACTORY END

Every Effort Will Be Made to
Meet Views of President Wilson.

MAY LEAD TO PEACE DISCUSSION

Out of Relaxing Tension of Situation
New Hope Springs Up.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Count von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, will leave Washington tomorrow for New York to await instructions from his government, which he confidently expects will lead to negotiations that will bring a speedy and wholly satisfactory conclusion to the entire controversy between the United States and Germany over the question of submarine warfare. Unless the situation in Berlin wholly changes before the dispatches are sent, the ambassador believes he will be authorized to reopen informal discussions with Secretary Lansing to the end that a note may be framed by the government entirely satisfactory to the United States.

So far as the State Department is concerned, formal presentation of the Arabic case to Germany awaits receipt from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin of the German Admiralty report on the destruction of the ship. Dispatches from Berlin to-night said the report might be made any day or might be delayed a fortnight. The last of the German submarines operating south of Ireland will not return to port before that time. Until the admiralty statement is received, however, and the Arabic case disposed of, it is unlikely that a discussion of the broader question of submarine warfare will be reopened.

EVERY EFFORT TO MEET
VIEWS OF PRESIDENT

In German circles here it is firmly believed that the Berlin government is anxious to bring to a quick and friendly termination the whole discussion over the submarine campaign. The visit of Count von Bernstorff to Washington, acting on instructions from Berlin, is viewed as conclusive proof that the liberal element of the German government has triumphed and that every effort will be made to meet the views of President Wilson as expressed to the ambassador in an interview soon after the Lusitania was destroyed.

As to the Arabic case, it was positively stated to-day that whatever the German Admiralty report might be, the Berlin government would give assurances that its submarine commanders had received explicit instructions that no passenger ships be attacked without warning. It is believed the German government will seek to make it clear that as a national policy the warfare against passenger ships has been suspended. Already offers of compensation for American lives lost with the ship have been made informally, and Ambassador Bernstorff feels that barring adjustment of minor details, the friction between the two countries is at an end. Out of the relaxing tension of the situation, a new hope for peace in Europe has sprung up. German observers here have noted that there is a group in each country which sees possibilities of American mediation behind the peaceful adjustment of the American-German dispute. With one concession from the belligerents by diplomatic means, the security of the lives of neutrals on the high seas—it is thought possible that other proposals may follow with restoration of peace as their object. The ascendancy of the liberal element in Germany, it is said, lends color to that view so far as Germany is concerned.

MOST MOMENTOUS OF KIND
IN HISTORY OF WORLD

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, August 28.—The governments of the United States and Germany are now engaged in diplomatic negotiations which, because of the tremendous issues involved, may properly be regarded as the most momentous of their kind in the history of the world.

The goal at which they are aiming, and toward which they are aiming, is nothing less than the termination of the greatest war the world has ever seen.

The steps by which this situation has developed are as follows:

(1) The United States made demands on Germany for satisfaction for certain acts, reparation for the loss of American lives, and insurance that in future Germany should conduct her submarine warfare, so far as it affected Americans, in strict accordance with the recognized rules of international law.

(2) Germany's reply to this was an attempt to justify her course of conduct, but reserving her final statement of position in answer to this government's specific demands. She took pains, however, to recall to the attention of the United States that she had acted with satisfaction this country's proposals made early in the war with a view to paving the way for a modus vivendi between Germany and Great Britain for the conduct of the maritime war.

(3) The United States then repeated

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Germans Attempt Air Raid on Paris

Attacked by French Flotilla and
One of Kaiser's Machines
Is Shot to Pieces.

PARIS, August 28.—Four German military aeroplanes attempted to make a raid on Paris this morning. They were attacked by a French air flotilla and one of the German machines was shot to pieces in mid air.

The German machines crossed the French lines flying at a great height and driving toward the city of Paris. When over a point to the north of the capital they sighted a French air flotilla, and three of the German aeroplanes wheeled about and headed for the German lines.

Two of the German machines escaped, but one was outdistanced by pursuing French airmen and was ridden to the ground, where the burned bodies of two aviators were found.

The fourth machine dropped five bombs at Montmorency, a town fifteen miles from Paris. No one was hurt. The batteries at Montmorency opened fire on the aeroplanes, but it got away in the haze.

HIGHER-ANGLE FIRE IN NAVY

Batteries on Battleship to Be Given
Elevation of 30 Degrees.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Main batteries of American battleships hereafter will be given an elevation of 30 degrees, virtually doubling the present angle of fire, according to a decision reached by Navy Department experts after close study, it is said, of all available information on naval engagements of the European war. The effect of the change will be to increase materially the range of the navy's fourteen-inch guns, and also make gun fire more accurate in rough weather. The guns now have sufficient range to reach anything within the limit of vision at sea. The added elevation will enable them to hurl shells at objects far beyond the horizon, or over hills of considerable size, in bombarding land fortifications. A new problem has been presented as the result of the high angle fire, and navy experts are studying methods of increasing deck armor against the plunging fire of shells hurled from a great distance.

TAFT PRAISES RED CROSS

Urges Membership of Millions and
Neutrality in Giving.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28.—William Howard Taft pleaded to-day for cause of the American Red Cross at the Red Cross Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He urged a membership of millions, more funds and neutrality in giving. He praised Americans for their ready response to calls for relief funds when the European war began, but deplored the fact that two-thirds of the funds given were disbursed by relief bodies, organized on the spur of the moment, while the Red Cross stood ready with a trained organization to do the work.

Mr. Taft said he did not undervalue the "sweets of publicity and popularizing" in promoting the good work. But he thought the desire on the part of donors for publicity was harmful when it led to a division of forces and an increase of unnecessary expenses.

MODEL CITY AT PLYMOUTH

Plans to Shelter Population of 100,000
Being Considered.

BOSTON, August 28.—Plans for a permanent model city to shelter a population of 100,000 to be erected at Plymouth, in connection with the celebration in 1920 of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, are being considered by municipal experts, it was announced to-day.

The idea is to eliminate the waste of money in the construction of temporary exhibition buildings, by erecting a permanent city, which will be fireproof and smokeproof, and with zones for factories and industries.

DANIELS AT BATH, ME.

Inspects Plant Where Destroyers Are
Being Built.

BATH, ME., August 28.—Secretary Daniels arrived here on board the gunboat Dolphin to-day to inspect the plant of the Bath Iron Works, where the construction of two torpedo-boat destroyers was begun a short time ago. The secretary was accompanied by his wife and three sons. They will leave to-morrow for North Haven, where a call will be made at the summer home of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Later the party will go to Bar Harbor.

WILSON REID KILLED IN FALL

Norfolk Man Meets Death on Stone
Mountain, Near Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., August 28.—Wilson Reid, of Norfolk, Va., fell 400 feet from the top of Stone Mountain, near here, to-day and was instantly killed. Workmen in a quarry at the foot of the mountain saw him plunge over the edge of the precipice on the north side of the peak. His body was found after a search of thirty minutes.

It is supposed Reid slipped while attempting to look over the edge of the precipice.

N. & W. FIREMAN KILLED

Score of Persons Injured When Passenger
and Freight Trains Collide.

BLUEFIELD, W. VA., August 28.—Fireman T. M. Bailey was killed and a score of persons were injured, several severely, when Norfolk and Western passenger train No. 1 collided with a freight train at Gary, W. Va., late to-day. Engineer John Culleney jumped, but he was burned severely by steam. Several passenger coaches were badly smashed.

HOPEWELL JUROR IS SENT TO JAIL

Had Agreed to Celebrate Acquittal
of Man He Was
Then Trying.

MISTRIAL IN PORTER CASE

Detective Accompanies Juror
Lucas on Drinking Bout
With Accused Men.

The trial of John A. Porter, former police lieutenant of Hopewell, charged with bribery, came to an abrupt end at Prince George Court-house yesterday when Judge Jesse P. West sent E. S. Lucas, a member of the jury, to jail for contempt of court. Lucas, who is a member of a well-known Prince George family, had gone to Hopewell Thursday night with several of the principals indicted in the bribery investigation and agreed to return there last night to "celebrate Porter's acquittal."

Instead, Lucas will spend ten days in the Prince George Jail and pay a fine of \$50. Judge West directed that a mistrial be declared and Porter's case was continued until September 14. He was released on \$5,000 bail.

CHARGES OF "TAMPERING WITH JURY" MAY BE PREFERRED

No action was taken against former Chief of Police W. D. Henderson, Tony Becese, cabaret proprietor; Samuel Saffer and H. W. Pollard, former policemen, who were among the companions of Lucas on his visit to Hopewell. All four are under indictment for felonies in connection with the bribery and graft revelations at the powder plant town. The rule, issued by Judge West against Lucas for contempt recites that they were much interested in seeing the jury return a verdict acquitting Porter.

The quartet are out on bail in amounts ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each, and have been interested spectators during the Porter trial. Juror Lucas was seen in their company Thursday afternoon at Prince George Court-house, and Detective A. B. Martin of the Baldwin-Felts Agency, attached himself to the party, which visited Petersburg as well as Hopewell. Martin reported the circumstances to Commonwealth's Attorney Timothy Rives and Special Prosecutor George E. Wise, of Richmond, who took the matter up with Judge West.

ALL EVIDENCE IN PORTER CASE HAD BEEN HEARD

All the evidence in the Porter case had been concluded Friday afternoon, and the attorneys were preparing to argue the case yesterday morning when Mr. Wise requested that counsel for the defense join the court and attorneys for the Commonwealth in a conference. After a lengthy session, during which the rule against Juror Lucas was prepared, Judge West made the announcement, which brought to light another of the many sensational episodes which have followed since the trial was torn from lawless conditions at Hopewell less than a month ago.

Before calling Lucas by name, Judge West stated from the bench that he was called upon to meet a condition with which he had never had to contend in his twenty-three years on the bench. He mentioned that a member of the jury had so conducted himself that it was necessary that the court should take cognizance of and resort to drastic action.

The jurors looked from one to the other, but Lucas gave no sign of guilty knowledge. He was called to the bar, and, after the rule had been read to him, he was asked if he had anything to say. He did not appear moved in the least but more like a man dazed, and seemed not to have followed conditions at all. Lucas made a general and half-hearted denial that he had done anything improper.

POINTS TO DETECTIVE MARTIN AS ONE OF COMPANY

When Judge West asked him if he had any witnesses he wished to be heard, he glanced around the courtroom and pointed out Detective Martin. "I believe that man was there," he said.

Attorney Harrison Wilcox, of Petersburg, who has been retained to defend Henderson, was called to represent the accused. Mr. Wilcox asked that the court be as lenient as possible toward the offender, and pleaded extenuating circumstances. Clerk W. D. Temple also made a statement in behalf of Lucas. He said he had known him for years, and did not believe that he had deliberately acted in such a manner.

Judge West, in imposing sentence, reiterated that such conduct was without precedent in his courts, but that he would not give Lucas the maximum penalty.

United States District Attorney Richard H. Mann and R. T. Wilson, of Petersburg, Porter's attorneys, made no statement.

The rule against Lucas recites that on Thursday Juror Lucas left Prince George Court-house, after the adjournment of court, and went to Hopewell, where he drank liquor in company with W. D. Henderson, A. H. (Tony) Becese, Samuel Saffer and H. W. Pollard, who are under indictment for felonies and "much interested in the acquittal" of Porter; and that the liquor was furnished by one Mike Lidas at the request of Henderson.

PLANNED TO CELEBRATE ACQUITTAL OF PORTER

It is also stated that Lucas "did plan and agree with the said Henderson, Becese, Saffer and Pollard to celebrate the acquittal on Saturday night, August 28, of the said Porter, it being understood that the jury (of which Lucas was a member) would return a verdict of not guilty." Another count in the rule charges that Lucas accompanied Becese

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

LAST "LAND OF THE SKY" EXCURSION
22 Asheville and return September 12.
Day limit. Inquire Southern Railway, 507
East Main.

POLK GETS OFFICE LANSING VACATED

Corporation Counsel of New York
City Becomes Counselor of
State Department.

ACCEPTS WILSON'S OFFER

Will Bring to Post Expert Knowledge
of Law and Wide
Experience.



Frank L. Polk
Corporation Counsel of New York City

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The selection of Frank L. Polk, corporation counsel of New York City, to be counselor of the State Department was formally announced to-day by Secretary Lansing. The President has tendered the position to Mr. Polk, who has accepted.

Mr. Polk will succeed Mr. Lansing, who became secretary on the resignation by William Jennings Bryan last June. The counselor's office has been vacant since Mr. Lansing took his place in the Cabinet.

While John Bassett Moore was counselor he acted for the secretary in all matters in the latter's absence from Washington, and the rule continued in effect while Mr. Lansing held the post. Diplomatic callers were referred to the counselor, and when matters of pressing importance were pending, such as the correspondence with Germany over the Lusitania case, the counselor was called into conference in Cabinet meetings. While it has not been definitely decided, it is very certain that the rule will continue in effect after Mr. Polk takes office.

EXPERT KNOWLEDGE OF LEGAL PRINCIPLES

Mr. Polk will bring to his post in Washington an expert knowledge of legal principles and a wide experience. He has an excellent record as a lawyer of the highest type.

The new counselor is the son of Dr. William Mecklenburg Polk, dean of the Cornell Medical School; the grandson of the Confederate Bishop-General Leonidas Polk, and the grandnephew of President James K. Polk.

Mr. Polk was born in New York in 1871, and was graduated from Yale in 1894. He studied law at Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1897. Mr. Polk went to the Spanish war with Tropic A and became assistant quartermaster under General Ernest, with the rank of captain.

In Mayor McClellan's administration Mr. Polk was appointed a member of the board of education, and also of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, of which he became president. For two years he was in the law office of Everts, Choate & Beaman.

In 1908 Mr. Polk married Miss Elizabeth E. Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, of Philadelphia. They have three children.

MEMBER OF OSBORNE'S DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

Mr. Polk was treasurer of the Bureau of Municipal Research during Mayor McClellan's administration. Later he was a member of the law firm of Alexander, Hatties & Polk, 32 Nassau Street. He has always declared that he was an independent Democrat.

He was a member of Thomas Mott Osborne's Democratic League in the early days of the Dix campaign.

In the spring of 1912 he was regarded as President Wilson's choice for collector of the port of New York, which finally fell to John Purroy Mitchell. Late in January, 1914, Mayor Mitchell appointed Mr. Polk corporation counsel.

Mr. Polk has long been a close friend of Mayor Mitchell, and was sitting beside him in an automobile outside New York City when a grievance-crazed old man, Michael P. Mahoney, shot at the Mayor. The bullet missed the Mayor and struck Mr. Polk in the left cheek.

Mr. Polk was removed to a hospital, which he was able to leave a week later.

BAKERS GO TO SEATTLE

Three Special Trains Leave New York
for Trip Across Continent.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Three special trains, carrying more than 300 bakers from New York and New England, bound for the forty-first annual convention of the American Bakers' Association, to be held in Seattle from September 6 to 10, left here to-night.

WILSON MAY LOSE CABINET MEMBERS

Secretaries Garrison and Redfield,
It Is Reported, Will Tender
Resignations.

RUMOR HEARD IN WASHINGTON

Head of Commerce Department
Resents Criticism Following
Eastland Disaster.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Reports from apparently authoritative sources that President Wilson is soon to lose two of his Cabinet members are being given credence in certain quarters.

Secretary Garrison, it is said, intends to resign to run for Governor of New Jersey, and Secretary of Commerce Redfield will get out of the Cabinet because of the great amount of criticism he received as a result of the investigation of the Eastland disaster at Chicago.

It has not been possible to obtain from Secretary Garrison an official statement of his intention. Once before, however, when similar reports were circulated the secretary intimated that he intended to serve out his full term.

In well-informed circles it is thought that the resignation of Secretary Garrison is less of a probability than that of Secretary Redfield.

The Secretary of War, it is well known, is well pleased with his position and his work, and, besides, is extremely popular among the military experts under him.

Furthermore, on account of his vigor, his tremendous capacity for work and his ability, he has attained an enviable position of prominence in the Cabinet.

NOW ENGAGED ON MOST IMPORTANT PIECE OF WORK

Just at this time also he is engaged on the most important piece of work that his department has undertaken since he became the Secretary of War—the preparation of an adequate military policy for the United States. This policy will be completed very soon, and will then be in condition for submission to Congress for the purpose of having its provisions enacted into law.

Those who know Secretary Garrison best are of the opinion it would be unlike him to give up his office just when his greatest task was half completed, leaving it to the tender mercies of Congress—a stage in its progress where it needs most the aid of its sponsor.

There is a strong impression, however, that Secretary Redfield has not found things as pleasant as he would like them since he went to Chicago and took a hand in the Eastland investigation. It is generally understood that President Wilson personally suggested to Mr. Redfield that he return to Washington and permit the authorities in Chicago to attend to their duty.

At any rate, it is known that the criticism of Secretary Redfield on account of his activities in Chicago was distasteful to the administration.

LOSS WILL REACH MILLIONS

Americans Gloomy Over Fate of Christmas
Goods Ordered in Germany.

BERLIN, via London, August 28.—American business men in Germany are taking the gloomiest view of the fate of great quantities of goods ordered in Germany for the American Christmas trade. They say that the loss of these goods will amount to millions.

Orders totaling about \$50,000,000 for such wares as toys, Bohemian glassware, bronzes, Christmas cards and summer dresses had been placed for the summer delivery. It is stated, this being the usual practice in order to give American wholesale dealers an opportunity to place the goods. The articles are all of a seasonal value, and become virtually valueless unless delivered immediately. However, the British order in council, although not effective when the orders were placed, prevents delivery. The order in council also is playing havoc with golf supplies. Golf balls and clubs are being exhausted rapidly, and golfers are objecting to the British order in council, and planning an appeal to their fellow enthusiasts in America.

STEWART RESIGNS

Leaves Post-Office Department to Go
to Department of Justice.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Joseph Stewart, Second Assistant Postmaster General for the past seven years, has resigned, and he will be succeeded by Otto Praeger, postmaster of Washington. Mr. O. Chance, chief clerk of the department, will succeed Mr. Praeger.

Mr. Stewart has been retained by the Department of Justice in litigation now in the Court of Claims involving railway mail pay. He was appointed from Missouri.

Mr. Praeger, who is from Texas, was appointed postmaster of Washington by President Wilson. Mr. Chance is from Illinois.

TEST OF TEXAS COTTON LAW

Constitutionality of Measure Questioned
by Danney White.

TYLER, TEX., August 28.—Much interest was manifested by cotton men throughout the South to-day in a test of constitutionality of the Texas warehousing law begun here by Danney White, secretary of the Texas Growers' Association, and extensive owners of gin property.

Mr. White claims the law is unconstitutional because it forces ginners and farmers to lose \$1,500,000 annually in sampling cotton at the gin without receiving any benefits, as samples have proved worthless in trading.

Adequate Garrison for Canal Defenses

Coast Artillery Force at Panama
to Be Increased to Full
Strength of 28 Companies

WASHINGTON, August 28.—The Coast Artillery force on duty at the Panama Canal will be increased to full strength of twenty-eight companies, or about 2,000 men, it was learned to-day. The maintaining of the big gun crews at half strength in peace times has been abandoned. Originally it was planned to man them with fourteen companies, under the theory that it was improbable that the defenses at both ends of the waterway would be attacked simultaneously, and the canal and railroad made rapid shifting of the forces to the danger point possible. Under the general readjustment plans of the army, full garrisons for the canal defenses have been determined upon and it is considered certain that a big increase in the Coast Artillery Corps will be asked for when Congress reassembles, as the doubling of the canal force will materially reduce the forces in territorial United States. Plans are now before the army fortifications board for the equipment of new fortifications of the first class with sixteen-inch rifles, having a range of about twenty miles. It is not proposed to substitute these gigantic weapons for the present twelve and fourteen-inch batteries; but in all new works and when the smaller guns are worn out and discarded, the sixteen-inch rifles will be installed.

One sixteen-inch rifle, built several years ago, has been ordered installed in the Canal Zone defenses. It is understood, however, that a new type of gun has been developed by army engineers with increased range and striking power.

POLICE CHIEF THREATENED

Warned Not to Push Inquiry Into Kayser
Killing Too Far.

GARY, IND., August 28.—Threats to kill Chief of Police Heintz if he continued to investigate the murder of Rev. Edmund A. M. Kayser and the alleged discovery of a plot to blow up the Aetna Powder Company's plant at Gary, where war explosives were being manufactured, to-day led the authorities to over-awe the police chief to establish a motive for the crime.

Chief Heintz to-day received a letter warning him that his life would be taken if he pushed the inquiry too far. The police official accepted the threat lightly, and asserted that he considered the massive clue, intimating he knew its origin.

MARSHALL IS MYSTIFIED

Confesses He Does Not Know Why War
Is Being Fought.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL., August 28.—"I have read with great care the history of all the European countries for the last 100 years, and I have read all the state documents issued in connection with the present war, but I confess that I do not know why this war is being fought," declared Vice-President Marshall in an address here last night.

Speaking of immigrants, Mr. Marshall said: "I believe in inviting the foreigners of all nations to come to the United States, but when they do come here they must assimilate. If a man can not concentrate on the needs of the United States, and take his mind off the country from which he came, that man should go back immediately. The recruiting offices are always open in London, Paris and Berlin."

OYSTER PRICES UNCHANGED

Government Issues Cook Book for Preparing Bivalves.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—"Oysters: The Food that Has Not Gone Up," is the title of the government's latest cook book, issued to-day through the Bureau of Fisheries. It contains 100 recipes for preparing the bivalves, as well as a little of their history, written by H. H. Moore, deputy commissioner of fisheries.

"An animal food which practically has not increased in cost for twenty-five years, and the production of which has kept pace with the growth of population," Mr. Moore says, "is a present-day anomaly worthy of public attention. It is especially when its price brings it within the reach of all, and its excellence leaves little to be desired. This is the case of the oyster."

IN HONOR OF LAFAYETTE

Call for General Observance of Birthday
Is Issued.

NEW YORK, August 28.—A call for a general American observance of Lafayette's birthday on September 6 was issued here to-day by a volunteer committee, of which Myron T. Herrick, former ambassador to France, is honorary chairman. Inasmuch as the anniversary falls on Labor Day, the committee commends to public attention the opportunity thus afforded to honor the memory of a man through whose efforts "the sympathy of France for the cause of freedom was given effective expression" in the struggle for American independence.

WILSON REVIEWS TROOPS

Stands in Sinking Hail to See District
National Guardsmen.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—President Wilson stood half an hour in a sinking hail to-day and reviewed the District of Columbia National Guard, which had just returned from its annual encampment in Virginia. The President wore a heavy overcoat and rode to the review in his automobile. He then stood on the wet grass to watch the militiamen.

Only \$3.00 Baltimore and Return

Via Baltimore and Return Sept. 3-4;
return limit Sept. 4. Apply 907 E. Main.

RUSSIAN FORCES CONTINUE THEIR ORDERLY RETREAT

Leave Little or Nothing
That Might Be of Use
to Invaders.

INVARIABLY OUT OF REACH
OF RELENTLESS PURSUERS

Germanic Allies Still Attempting
to Smash Completely Muscovite Army.

SLAVS MAY MAKE NEW STAND

Activity of Airmen Continues at Several Points on Western Front.

No Halt in Russian Retrograde Movement

While Petrograd unofficially expresses the opinion that the Russians are on the eve of digging themselves in and making a stand on a new front, there are no indications as yet of a halt in their retrograde movement, or of any let-up in the force of the Teutonic onrush.

The retreat of Grand Duke Nicholas's armies from Brest-Litovsk and the line to the north is being harassed by Field Marshal von Mackensen's armies and those of Prince Leopold of Bavaria in the latter having penetrated the Bialystok forest, while southeast of Bialystok General von Eichorn has pushed eastward as far as the town of Narv. In the north, however, where Vilna and Dvinsk are at stake, the Russians are offering a stiff resistance. At some point here, apparently, they have even taken the offensive. Berlin declares their attacks were repulsed.

On the front in France the artillery and the airmen have been active, but infantry sallies from the trenches have been lacking. Berlin says that French air attacks on Ostend, Middelkerke and Bruges were without success, and that in Muelheim, Baden, three persons killed in a bomb attack were civilians.

Little change in the situation on the Dardanelles is indicated by recent advice both official and unofficial.

Conferences are in progress between government officials and Welsh miners, among which there is dissatisfaction over the arbitration award of the recent coal strike. Several thousand operatives already have gone out, despite the advice of their leaders, 4,000 being added yesterday to the number on strike.

LONDON, August 28.—The Germanic allies have not yet exhausted their efforts to smash completely the Russian army. While the Germans in the Baltic provinces, under Field Marshal von Hindenburg have again become aggressive, and are attempting to drive the Russians back to Dvina, the Austro-Hungarians, with the assistance of the Germans, have taken the offensive in Southeastern Galicia, and, according to Berlin and Vienna, have succeeded in breaking through the Russian positions on the Zlota-Lipa River, north and south of Brzezany.

Along the rest of the front the Germans claim to be gaining more ground, but apparently they are as far as ever from their main endeavor—the capture or destruction of the Russian armies. The latter, although pressed hard at many points, continue their orderly retreat, leaving little or nothing that might be of any use to the invader. Some rear guards, which have been left behind with machines to retard the Austro-German advance, have been overwhelmed and captured, but the guns